

THE HORNET.

BY G. W. H. BROWN & W. D. TERRY.

CARROLLTON:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1844.



"A LONG FELL—A YERBON FELL—AND A FELL
ALL TOGETHER—AND THE DAY IS OVER."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Whig Bond-paying Ticket
OF MISSISSIPPI.

For Governor,
GEORGE H. CLAYTON, of Lowndes.

Secretary of State,
LEWIS G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LUKE LEA, of Hinds.

For State Treasurer,
WILLIAM HARDEMAN, of Madison.

For State Senate,
COL. WILLIAM BOUTH.

[1] We dislike very much to deal in apologies, but we must ask the indulgence of our patrons for the condition of our paper for the present week, and hope they will not think it amiss that we do so, when they are informed that the principal Editor, Mr. Brown, is absent and confined to a bed of sickness, though he is convalescent. No doubt but that he will be able in a few days to resume his duties with redoubled vigor.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

The head and front of Democratic repudiation, A. G. McNutt, in his great zeal to justify the unholy doctrine, contends that he finds a precedent in the case of the Continental issue. This mighty hero of the Leak war, not content with the disgrace and ruin which he brings upon the present generation in Mississippi, endeavours to deprive us of the rich heritage of our Father's glory, by attributing dishonesty to them. He would fain blot out their memory, and strip from their good name, whatever of reputation clustered around their deeds in their glorious struggle for Independence.—Fit employment this, for the great repudiator! The spotless purity of his character, and his high moral standing, certainly eminently qualify him to be a censor. But how are the facts?—Let us compare the cases and see if they be analogous.

It will be recollected that the Continental money was issued by the colonies—much of it at a time of its greatest depreciation—when ten dollars were not worth more than one—and at this rate was it used in prosecuting the war of the Revolution. Low as was its estimated value, it was the only circulating medium of the day and purchased supplies for the army. It thus fell into the hands of our own countrymen, and every citizen held more or less of it. When the war was brought to a triumphant close, and our Independence achieved, the redemption of the Continental money engaged the early and earnest attention not only of Congress, but of the prominent men of that day throughout the land. It was a subject every where discussed, because all were concerned. The redemption of the money could only be effected by taxation, and as it was scattered far and wide, and in the hands of every citizen, where would have been found the wisdom of imposing such a tax. Our forefathers had long resisted British aggression, and had but just emerged from an arduous and doubtful struggle—one indeed that would have been hopeless, had it not been conducted by men who were resolved to live free or die. Taxation was not resorted to, because such a measure would have been burthensome and oppressive—it would have been virtually taxing the people to pay themselves, and therefore, no provision was made for the redemption of this issue—all were gainers and all were losers by this course.—It was the price of their liberty and they were content.

How stands the case with the Union and Planters' Bank Bonds? Issued, as we all supposed, in strict conformity with the laws and constitution of this State, they are thrown into market with the sanction of all of our officers, who by their official conduct gave a guarantee to the foreign capitalist that the public faith was solemnly pledged for their redemption. When the Union Bank bonds were negotiated, and intelligence reached us of their sale, a general jubilee pervaded the whole State. Not a murmur was to be heard. No, there was no "still small voice" to give warning that all was not right. The people

of the entire State, ratified and confirmed the sale, and it was crowned with the solemn sanction of legislative approbation. No one was then found base enough to advocate the doctrine of Repudiation. Under these circumstances, how then, we ask, could we expect fore-igners to know that these bonds were issued in violation of law? We knew it not ourselves. Even the great spirit of Repudiation himself, A. G. McNutt, who was deeply versed in the constitution of the State, was ignorant of the fact. Charity obliges us to suppose him to have been ignorant. We cannot charge one of his immediate party with having been ignorant in the trust confided to his care. Had he been informed then, as now, when a violation of the constitution was being perpetrated, he would doubtless have "cried aloud and spared not." These bonds bearing his signature as the acting Governor, with the great seal of the State thereto affixed, induced the capitalists of other countries who confided in American honor, to make an investment of their funds. With the hard earnings of a father's and a husband's toil, the widows and orphans of England and of Holland purchased these securities. We have basely disregarded our obligation to them, betrayed their confidence, and now herewith, (we blush to own it) there are some amongst us who have the unblushing effrontery to say that the act which has thus betrayed the widow and the orphan is one that has the Holy sanction of Heaven—and that honestly to pay what we owe would be a violation of the Constitution. Not our own citizens but those of other countries are now the creditors; and is there no distinction, let us ask, to be drawn between repudiation in this case and the failure to provide for the redemption of the Continental money?—Verily, verily, A. G. McNutt, thou almost persuadest us to be—any thing but a Repudiator.

We last week expressed ourselves in favor of the suggestions of one of our correspondents ("RALLY.") in favor of the running of candidates for Congress by the Whig party of Mississippi, and we will keep the names suggested before the public until we shall have had time to learn something of the sentiments of the Whig press in various parts of the State, or until there shall have been some action upon it by the people—in conventions or otherwise.

The names suggested were, for the first District, Gen. Alex. Bradford, of Marshall county; for the 2d Dist., Hon. Benj. F. Caruthers, of Carroll for the 3d Dist., either Tompkins or Yerger—leaving the 4th to be supplied by those who are better acquainted.

We will place the names at the head of our paper so soon as they may severally meet the approbation of the press or people in their vicinities—and nailed to the mast-head, with them sink or swim.

A NATIONAL MASS CONVENTION.—As appears from the National Forum, the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia have tendered an invitation "to the Whigs of the whole Union—to meet in grand mass convention on the 4th of July, 1844, at Independence square, in the city of Philadelphia, to respond to the nomination of the National Whig Convention;" which invitation is contained in a resolution "carried amidst the most unbounded acclamation," at their national anniversary of the 4th ult. Every arrangement will be made for the comfort and convenience of all who may accept the cordial invitation.

In favor of the proposed convention they say:—"We are all aware of the influence which the Mass Convention at Baltimore, in 1840, had upon the Whig party—associations were entered into, friendships formed, correspondences arranged, opinions interchanged, and promises given, which acted as the bond and cement of the entire Harrison party throughout the Union." And in favor of the place designated they say:—"We want to hear, from the steps of Independence Hall—the very spot from whence the Declaration was first read to the American people—from that hallowed spot as from an altar, we want to hear the response of that same people to the nomination of HENRY CLAY FOR THE PRESIDENCY. On that spot we want every opponent of treachery, and of misrule to pledge their lives, their fortunes and sacred honors, to the success of the nominee and to the rendering of the too long delayed JUSTICE TO HARRY OF THE WEST."

We tender our acknowledgements to the Southron for the favorable notice which it is pleased to take of our humble efforts in the cause of our party—which we believe to be the cause of our country—and we hope by devoted attention to our "stinging nursing," that we may be enabled to accomplish something in such a cause.

[2] We regret very much the necessity of disappointing our readers in the exhibition of our Monkey, in compliance with our promise of last week. The present state of his health is such as to render his exposure very imprudent—and the more severe operation of taking off his tail is entirely out of the question.

From Mexico.—It appears that Santa Anna, in his usual Bombastic Fashion style, has issued his proclamation of the 17th June, declaring that "no quarter shall be granted, and all foreigners who invade the territory of the Republic on their own account, shall be put to death, whether accompanied in their enterprise by law or many adventurers, and though ostensibly it may be justified by the pretext of interfering in the civil dissensions, with the view of attaining a political end"—he those benighted of what-averse country they may—and the various officers under him—read and multiply were declared "responsible for the most atrocious and unprovoked acts of this character."

Wonder what this mighty hero of this mighty nation will be doing next, to engage the attention of his ignorant and glib countrymen, and to satisfy every body else, of what has long been known to most people, that he is a contemptible and cowardly tyrant.

We have seen it expected, in some of the papers, though we know not upon what authority, that an emissary of Santa Anna was lately caught in the Creek country west of Arkansas, who had been endeavoring to induce them Indians to join Mexico in her hostilities against Texas. The Indians however, told him that "he would not come in"—that they had no use for Americans, the race to which the Texan belonged, and feared that there was no fun in fighting them.

The details of the whole affair having been reported to our government, may lead to some serious consequences in Mexico, unless the manifest disposition to attend to her own business, in accordance with the custom of civilized nations—or unless the Captain pursues a course not sanctioned by the honor of our country.

We learn by the last Southron, that Luke Lea, Esq.—the nominee of the late Whig Convention, has declined running for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts—as shown by his letter to the Central Committee—which is published in that paper.

[3] We have received several communications, to which we have been unable to give any attention this week. The communication of "Common Sense" will appear in our next.

The disease which has prevailed and still prevails to some extent in our county, as well as various other portions of the United States, known as the Influenza, La Grippe, or Tyler Grippe, appears from the last Southron, to have assumed a new form in and about the city of Jackson—the Tucker Grippe. This, with the other forms in which it has exhibited itself must make it a complication of disease that is almost beyond the power of human endurance—from all of which may great Jove deliver us, just as speedily as he may be willing to do so.

John Tyler has been made an "L. L. D." by the Harvard University.

Who next? John Jones or Col. Pluck?

What is "L. L. D."—Litigator de Lege, et Decurio?

INGRATITUDE OF THE WHIGS.
We notice that several of the Whig presses have been denouncing Mr. Calhoun in no very choice terms. This is very ungrateful, to say the least of it. Probably there is no man out of the Whig ranks to whom they are as much indebted for efficient services as Mr. Calhoun. Was it not him who exposed the corruptions of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and proclaimed to the country that his party was "the spoils party, without principles and without policy, and held together by nothing but the hopes of plunder?" Did he not denounce them as "rogues and royalists," and their leader as belonging to the "fox and weasel" tribe? Did he not prove the falsity of the charge of federalism against the Whigs, and defend their party name? He said "it was at least an honest and patriotic name. It is synonymous to resistance and usurpation—usurpation come from what quarter, and under what shape it may; whether it be from the government upon the rights of the States, or the Executive on the Legislative department." He even went farther, and said the name Tory was properly applied to the locofoco party."

S. C. Chronicle.
Vell, vot of it! This is not the first or only example of Whig ingratitude—as we suppose the mighty Captain could testify. Benedict Arnold fought for our liberties as bravely as ever hero fought—"a thunderbolt in war"—yet the Whigs of the Revolution, before the war had closed, were so ungrateful that those services were remembered only to bring execrations upon the head of him to whom they were so much indebted—who rendered such important services to his and their country—Oh! monstrous ingratitude!

On authority of the New Bedford Mercury, and for the honor of Harvard University, it is denied that the degree of "L. L. D." has been conferred upon John Tyler by that institution; and that paper says, that all the degree which the Captain is likely ever to receive, entitling him to the use of those initials, is to be conferred by the people in 1844—and may be translated—Licked Like the Devil.

Have no, Arise.—Some of the periodicals of the day are giving their sanction to an opinion taken from Blackwood—that the wearing of mustaches, now so common and abundant, is nevertheless useful, as affording a ready means of distinguishing between a man and an ass.

We believe that it accomplishes every purpose in this respect that a pair of donkey ears would, but think the latter ornament would not send much better with good teeth, and regret very much that it has not been adopted instead of its far less comely substitutes of mustaches, moustachios, &c.

Necessity.—This is a very convenient word, and one which upon occasions, is made to cover every kind of error and neglect in the discharge of our various duties in life.

The father who from ignorance or indolence is disposed to neglect the most important of his duties, will say that it is not necessary to give his son a liberal education, or have him instructed in some useful trade, by which he may become a useful member of society—and herewith, because he is wealthy enough to live without the former, and because the latter is not sufficiently respectable for use or the amusement of wealth. Instead of this, many are permitted to live in the indulgence of every vicious habit which is the natural offspring of ignorant idleness. And when these results are produced, we will occasionally hear such parents bewailing the very consequences which the chief portion of their time and attention have been expended in producing.—Parents who teach their sons that any honest or useful occupation is unnecessary or degrading, because their situation in life is such that they might live without it, need be surprised at no degree of wickedness and disgrace which they may attain and need charge it to no other source than their own error.

If necessity were to be the only rule of life with all men, there would be but very little accomplished in art, science, or any thing else by which the world would be benefited; for by this rule—

"Our honest beggars
Are in the poorest thing superfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature needs,
Man's life is cheap as beast's."

Absolute necessity then is not to be the rule of action with man, whether as a parent, or as a member of society—but the greatest amount of good—immediate and remote—which it may be in his power to accomplish.

NEWS! NEWS! LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM JACKSON!—The Creole of the 5th inst., reports that the Jamestown weed—"Governor Tucker's favorite flower," which he calls *Jimson weed*—which so recently flourished upon the premises of the Executive Mansion in all the gay exuberance of a southern clime, and shed their odor on the passing breeze, "have fallen beneath the scythe—not of Time—but of old Talabola, and are now laid low with the dead." For this important intelligence the Creole gives the authority of "a private bulletin by the express mail." Mighty havoc, if true!

CRAVATS.—The Louisville Journal says that some of the Eastern doctors are out against the custom of wearing cravats; and the Journal appears to concur with them in their disapprobation of this very common article of dress.

It says, "there are many disadvantages resulting from this habit, and not one advantage. The throat is not more comfortable when bandaged up even in cold weather, and in summer a stock or cravat is a most insufferable nuisance."—"Men and dogs are the only animals, we believe, which wear collars, stocks, and bandages of all sorts about their jugulars." Wonder if it is not these gentlemen's dread of their "latter end" that makes them so fearful of having things tied about their jugulars?

Most extraordinary Confession.—During the exercises at the Miller tent on Sunday evening last a woman became much excited and fainted away. She has since made a most extraordinary development, having confessed that she committed a murder several years ago in Great Britain, and expresses her wish to be sent back to pay the penalty of the law. We had this statement from good authority and believe it will be found to be correct.

Rochester Post.
If Millerism could prevail in Great Britain a while, and produce such effects in every case, we have no doubt but that a startling list of confessions would be presented to the world—of deaths by starvation, and every other form of cruelty and oppression.

BUSTLES.—Some Editor "down East" or somewhere else—no matter where—says that in case of abolishing the fashion of wearing bustles, there will be a most wonderful falling off in—the price of bran; "a consummation not devoutly to be wished," but one upon which he appears to look with the most absolute horror. Such a thought can be from no other source than from some crusty and hopelessly old bachelor, who has become unable to distinguish between beauty and deformity in what pertains to a lady's—dress.

More Misadventure.—The respondent says, that a long diggings," recently entered a had been forbidden to visit, of "the old folks," and that of his leisure.

Do we misquote you—

TAKE N
Not dead, as we

Mister Editor—

An individual, rather day, quest to inform the owner, of your valuable paper, that a great big Speckled Horse, a great long tail cut close, a soft bottom, a man, both sides of the creek, will get office for himself or which he found very convenient. He says he wants a to so that every body may know and that he has the same he had afore. This we say you must grant us this first, that he should take him home and see he knows it must be because he understands the country exactly, and, geographically, that such another produced by stretching "from to Oxford ford of York, was then half meadow, and empty prong of Silver creek, near Kow-etty county."

Old Spatty was penned with so that he could suck till the to Chizeville ardur him but latter-focos cured and took his own use—leaving the poor dam up to nothing and die, if he saw afore long.

Yours,
GRIZZLE
CHIZEVILLE, August eight.

The Port Gibson Herald says copy from the Democratic Review Locofoco text book of the Union of an article in relation to the Bonds. We have not room for article, and merely copy that part of the course of Governor McNutt commented upon, and his hypocritical doctrine is this repudiation, and by men of all parties it is decried. It is true that there are some among them—but who are the least are all either selfish demagogues, or by any means, no matter how base else they are stockholders or bondholders having more regard for their own interests than the honor of the State to delude the people into the belief will be ground down by taxation bonds; this we deny. Let the Union placed in the hands of Commissioners carefully gathered in—made to pay up, and our world dollar of tax will be required. As his shameful position is fully exposed following article, penned by a man

"The question then arises, whether violation of the Constitution was to justify, under the circumstances, posed repudiation. It was not.

It decidedly was a violation of letter of the restriction referred to, also not less decidedly a violation as it would be understood by anyone to a fine and high sense of constitution. But it is very certain that it was understood at the time as so gross unconstitutionality as it is now—that the bonds are gone. Gov. McNutt sign it? Why did he into execution?—he who according testimony before the committee, "did not recommend either the supplementary charter of the Bank posed the charter in 1835 and whose "vote is recorded against ter in January, 1837, on the Senate." All that Governor McNutt himself on this point is very remember the subsequent lead in the Repudiation movement—approved that act, (the supplementary constitutionality and expediency these doubts to the deliberate Legislature. I was warranted in course by the precepts of Mr. all the illustrious fathers of the party;"—and again, "Although the principles of both acts, I the circumstances, feel warranted either."

In the name of "Mr. Jefferson illustrious fathers, of the repudiation we cannot let such an insult to pass without an emphatic "reply. To charge that any one of that ship" ever penned or spoke a word would palliate the conduct of a could sign and carry into execution, flagrantly and grossly in his constitutional oath, and the couple of years, and perhaps open, put forth, on the very ground constitutionality, a repudiation